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135 in number. Then follows, as a sort of supplement or third part, descriptions of a new species of hummingbird (*Thalurania belli*), a new hawk (*Buteo latissimus rivieri*), and a new subspecies of the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla tropica*). The hummingbird is said to be restricted "to the higher mountains of Dominica at an elevation of more than 2000 feet above the sea," where it is locally distributed and haunts "the deepest and dampest portions of the mountain bush." The redstart is a resident form of the North American bird, from which it is said to differ in brighter colors, smaller size, and different notes and eggs.—J. A. A.

McAtee's Birds of the Vicinity of the University of Indiana.[1] — This list of 225 species, based in part on the author's observations covering four years, but mainly upon the unpublished observations of previous observers, which include "twenty sets of migration records, covering fourteen seasons, which are on file in the archives of the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C." Three previously published lists have also been utilized. The area is comprised within a five-mile radius from the campus of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana. The observations are detailed, and in the case of the commoner species, the remarks on relative abundance and seasons of occurrence are followed by tabular statements of 'migration records,' covering generally a period of three to twelve years. At the close of the list the general facts of occurrence are presented in tabular form, for convenience of reference, and the tabular matter is followed by an index of the vernacular names of the species enumerated in the list. Six species, formerly common, are recorded as extinct, namely, Prairie Hen, Wild Turkey, Passenger Pigeon, Paroquet, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and American Raven.— J. A. A.

Contributions to Avian Anatomy.— A paper by Margaret E. Marshall[2] treats of the anatomy (excluding osteology) of *Phalænoptilus nuttalli nitidus*, and "is intended to be the first of a series" dealing with the anatomy of the Caprimulgidæ. The paper is descriptive, and is illustrated with three plates. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Thos. H. Montgomery, Jr., and forms No. 68 of 'Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the University of Texas.' Work of this character is much needed, and should receive hearty welcome.

A paper by Frederick Walton Carpenter[3] treats in great detail of the

[1] Ecological Notes on the Birds occurring within a radius of five miles of the Indiana University Campus. By Waldo Lee McAtee. With photographic illustrations by Clarence Guy Littell. Proc. Indiana Acad. Sciences, 1904, pp. 65–202, with 32 half-tone illustrations. September, 1905.

[2] A Study of the Anatomy of *Phalænoptilus*, Ridgway. By Margaret E. Marshall, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., Vol. XLIV, 1905, pp. 213–240, pll. iv–vi. Oct. 28, 1905.

[3] The Development of the Oculomotor Nerve, the Ciliary Ganglion, and the Aducent Nerve of the Chick. By Frederic Walton Carpenter. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 141–229, pll. i–vii. January, 1896.

eye-muscle nerves and ciliary ganglion of the common chick, including the anatomy, histology, and development. The investigation appears to have been conducted with great thoroughness and minuteness of research, but the subject is too technical in its terms and methods to warrant more than general mention in the present connection. The historical side is presented with great fullness, the 'bibliography' alone occupying fourteen pages; the researches of previous authors are summarized and discussed, as regards not only these structures in birds but in the other vertebrate classes. The work was done under the guidance of Professor E. L. Mark, and forms No. 172 of the 'Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.'—J. A. A.

Whitaker's 'The Birds of Tunisia.'—This sumptuous work,[1] in two royal octavo volumes, with numerous colored plates, is a beautiful example of bookmaking, and the contents are worthy of the setting. The number of species treated is "about 365," of which 150 are permanently resident, 90 are summer migrants, 90 are winter migrants, and 35 are of occasional or accidental occurrence. Under each are given, first, the synonymic and bibliographical references to the species as birds of Tunisia, followed by the description (in smaller type than the rest of the text), and a biographical notice of from one to several pages, as the case may require, with often remarks on the status and relationships of the forms under notice. "Most of the information," says the author, "given regarding the occurrence and life of the several species in Tunisia is first hand, and the result of personal observation during the various journeys I have made in the Regency, but in some cases I have had to rely on the information kindly supplied me by others, foremost among whom I may mention Mr. O. V. Aplin of Bloxham, Oxon, who collected for me in Tunisia between the months of January and June, 1895, and M. Blanc of Tunis." The author's own collecting expeditions in Tunisia extended over a period of about ten years; and he speaks of the country as unrivalled in climate during a large part of the year, and as delightful to visit for sport and natural history investigations. The scenery and climatic conditions are varied, richly wooded mountains and valleys, with fertile plains relieved by lakes and rivers, characterizing the northern districts, while the central region consists of undulating park-like country, broken by lower hills, giving place further south to vast semi-desert prairie-like plains. In the

[1] The | Birds of Tunisia | being a History of the Birds found in | the Regency of Tunis | By | J. I. S. Whitaker | F. Z. S., M. B. O. U., etc. | Vol. I[–II]. | London | R. H. Porter | 7, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. | — | 1905.— 2 vols., large 8vo. Vol. I, pp. i–xxxii+1–294, frontispiece (photogravure), 1 half-tone, 13 pll. col., and map; Vol. II, pp. i–xviii+1–410, frontispiece (photogravure), 1 half-tone, 2 pll. col., and map. Edition limited to 250 copies.